The Asheville News AND MOUNTAIN FARMER.

VOL. XXI. ASHEVILLE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 10, 1869. NO. 436.

AGRICULTURAL.

DEPTH OF COVERING SEED WHEAT.

The following article, communicated to the *Farmer and Planter*, Richmond, makes a suggestion as to the depth of covering seed wheat which is worthy of very serious consideration, and should lead to careful observation in the direction indicated by the writer. The readers of the *American Farmer* know how much consequence we attach to the proper rooting of wheat in the Fall.—May not the common practice of covering be so much at fault as seriously to interfere with this?

"Before the introduction of the wheat drill into common use, either the harrow, the single shovel or the double shovel plough, was generally adopted, in Eastern Virginia, as the most improved implement for covering wheat sown broadcast. The most successful farmers in the lower valley generally preferred the single shovel plough, following its use, however, with careful harrowing, until the surface was rendered smooth and fine. The use of the drill has extensively revolutionized former practices in both of these sections of the State, not to speak particularly of changes elsewhere. A more thorough preparation of the ground by the use of the harrow and roller, was demanded as indispensably necessary in the successful operation of the drill. One of the peculiar advantages claimed for this instrument is, that it deposits the grain deeper, and of more uniform depth, than could be attained by any of the other modes of covering previously in use.

"I believed, theoretically, in the importance of sowing deeply, and was inclined to adopt it as an axiom, 'that the deeper the covering the less liability of the wheat to be spewed up and winter-killed.' I believed that the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground during winter and early spring, was the best preparation it could receive to fit it for the nourishment and invigoration of the growing plant. Cherishing these theoretical views, I was not prepared for the frequent disappointment of my expectations which occurred in regard to the effects of deep sowing upon the productiveness of the crop. I resolved, however, to test these theories by experiment before I could be satisfied to relinquish my predilection of them. In pursuance of this resolution, I selected for trial a rich lot of ten acres, which I sowed very deeply with the drill. The following spring I expected to see a strong and vigorous growth, but confess to no small disappointment at finding it very backward in branching, and of slow growth and imperfect development. This led me to examine it closely and frequently during the progress of the season, to see if I could discover the cause or reasons of its unthriftiness. I discovered at each examination that many of the plants were decaying, and by the first of April, that thousands had rotted off at or near the surface. Moreover I could find not a living plant with more than four blades, and these were exceptional, the rule being from two to three blades to the stalk. These blades were all of them narrow and pointed, standing erect, showing no tendency towards branching out. On the 14th of April I examined another small lot of rich land, which I had sown after completing the regular seeding of the previous autumn. This lot had been nicely prepared, and the wheat drilled in to the depth of three or four inches. One of the tines of the drill near the centre had a crack in it, by means of which some of the seed was scattered on the ground along the track of this defective tine; the driver using double lines, took a central position behind the drill, and walking after it, trod on many of the scattered grains, which caused them to take root and flourish. The result of my observations may be summed up as follows:

"The wheat regularly drilled in had from three to five blades all standing erect, while that which had been covered by the driver's foot, not more than half an inch deep, had from eight to fourteen blades, all extended flat upon the ground, broad-leaved and vigorous, while the drilled plants were distinguishable by their sharp-pointed, grass-like blades, standing upright. I afterwards examined other fields which had been cultivated in various ways, and without an exception I found that the wheat which had been covered, how lightly soever, was sure in the month of April to exhibit more branches and a comparative superiority over all other wheat of greater depth of covering.

"From these observations, I am satisfied that, when the land is reduced to *proper fineness*, and the wheat is barely covered, say not more than an inch deep (half an inch would be better), is the best mode of seeding wheat which has yet been tried. But as it is generally sown, especially in Eastern Virginia, on rough, unrolled land amongst the clods, it appears to me the very worst and most costly mode of preparation that can be adopted. Let every farmer test the matter for himself. Let him this fall select a piece of ground far enough off from his homestead to secure it immunity from the depredations of fowls, etc., and there make an experiment after this manner: with a grubbing hoe, open a trench nine or ten feet long, graduated in depth from one inch at the beginning to nine or ten inches at the end; then drop a grain of wheat every three or four inches upon this graded bottom; then cover up evenly with the surface of the trench. Let him also open another drill as nearly resembling the mark of the drill tine as possible; then let him drop the wheat exactly as was done in the trench as to distance, cover it with fine earth from a half to three-quarters of an inch deep, thus just hiding it from the birds; let it be examined after rain, and if any of the grain is uncovered, let it be again very slightly covered as at first; then leave it to itself, except to pull up any large weeds which may spring up to obstruct its growth; and when all has been completely and accurately done, wait for results, and report them to the *Southern Planter and Farmer*.

"The manner of seeding first mentioned, with shovel plough simply, or with the plough followed with harrows, without proper examination, would be considerably deep seeding. Harrowing in wheat on land previously well prepared used to be considered deep seeding. Let all who now think so, examine the field after the first good rain, and again examine it the following April, and my word for it, they will find the greater portion of the good wheat was covered very shallow at seed time.

"Why, let me ask, is tap-rooted clover thrown out by frost? It certainly extends its main root far below the reach of frost. Again: how is it that the timothy plant, which is shallow-rooted, and has to be sown in the fall on the surface, and put in by the first rain, is never cast out of the earth by frost? Does it not appear that the *shallow-rooted* winter plant rises up with the frosted earth, and returns with it when thawed? Admit this as true, and observe but to a limited extent, and you will be convinced of the fact that thousands are lost every year in Virginia by excessively deep seeding. I. I. HITE.

Arrington Depot, Nelson Co., Va.

RAISING PIGS THIS FALL.—Pigs are very scarce this summer, and farmers are anticipating very high prices for pork next winter. My own opinion is that those who faten early will make the most money. Corn is low and it will pay well to convert it into pork at present prices. In August and September, if the pigs have the run of a good pasture, I have no doubt that three or four bushels of corn will make one hundred pounds of pork. Ordinarily, when pigs are shut up to fatten, it requires seven or eight bushels of corn to make one hundred pounds of pork. In the summer, with a good pasture, the pigs get enough grass to keep them growing, and all the corn they receive is converted into pork; whereas, when they are shut up to fatten, probably more than half the corn they eat is needed to sustain the vital functions, and all the growth and fat are derived from the corn eaten over and above this amount. When pigs are scarce and corn cheap, as at present, nothing can be more unwise than to feed them nothing but the slops and milk from the house, and grass.—Let them have a quart or so of corn a day besides, and they will grow as fast again. There is no cheaper way of making pork. No half-fat hogs should be sent to market this year, and now is the time to prevent it. If a farmer has no corn, let him buy it. It will pay as it has rarely paid before.—J. HARRIS, *in American Agriculturist.*

ELDER, OINTMENT.—Take the inside bark of sweet elder, boil to a strong infusion; strain it, then add equal parts of beeswax and mutton tallow; say to one half pint of the liquid a piece of mutton tallow and beeswax each the size of a hen's egg; simmer until the water is out. If a softer ointment is desired, use fresh butter instead of mutton tallow. Here you have a recipe for an ointment which is invaluable as a healing remedy for erysipelas, sores, cuts, chilblains, and sores of all kinds, and especially excellent for burns.

HOW TO MAKE SUPERIOR CIDER.

MR. EDITOR: As the time for making cider is approaching, it may be of interest to some of your readers to know "how to make a superior article." The first condition is to select the proper kind of apples. Sweet apples are totally to be excluded, as they are unfit to produce good cider. Juicy and sour apples are the best adapted. Next, it is a necessary condition that the apples are *ripe*. When ready for gathering, straw has to be spread under each tree to prevent the apples from being bruised. After gathering they have to be left for some days in the open air, and every apple which shows the least sign of unsoundness removed. The sound apples are placed in heaps in the open air to obtain the proper degree of ripeness, which will take from two to three weeks. If frost should set in, they are protected by straw. By this process the apples develop their full taste and aroma. After having obtained the proper maturity in this way, they are ready for the press. During pressing, it is *absolutely* necessary to observe the *most rigid* cleanliness to prevent the formation of acid. If this once has taken place, the cider is spoiled, that is it can never more be made a superior article. It is often practiced to let the juice stand for several days, stirring it frequently. The object is to obtain a darker color and more brightness. This is an error. The cider *always* loses by this treatment. To obtain brightness quick, the proper way is to mix the apples with some crab apples or bitter winter pears. These contain a considerable amount of *tannin*, which possess the quality to unite itself with all the material contained in the cider averse to clearness and durability. This combination is *indissoluble* both in wine and cider, and settles on the bottom of the cask, clearing the cider. The proper proportion to be used is, one part crab apples or bitter winter pears to five parts of apples, all pressed together. After pressing, the fermentation of the juice takes place. For this purpose a cask is taken, one end knocked out, and being placed on end, the juice is poured in and covered lightly. These casks, of course, must be cleaned *most carefully*. After some time the fermentation commences, and will produce a foam on top, which has to be skimmed off with a skimmer several times through the day. This fermentation will last for several days, and then the formation of foam will decrease. This is the time to draw the juice on the casks intended for its keeping. These *carefully cleaned* casks are placed in a cellar, which must *not* be damp. If the cellar is not dry, the casks can be stored in any other dry room where the temperature in summer does not exceed 55°, and in winter does not reach the freezing point.

These casks are filled with the cider to about two inches from the bung-hole and a tin tube inserted. This tube has a bend or knee; one end is some longer and inserted, *air tight*, in the bung; the other (shorter) end is put in a vessel containing water, placed on the top of cask near the bung. It has to extend two or three inches into the water.—Through this tube the air arising from the fermentation in the cask can escape, which it does by forming bubbles in the water, and the exterior air, which so easily changes the fermentation into vinegar fermentation, is excluded. This little vessel with water has to be watched closely by applying the ear to it. As soon as the noise in the water ceases, the time has arrived to draw the cider from the cask to separate it from the dregs, which are left at the bottom. Afterwards the dregs are filtered through flannel, and the clear cider gained mixed with the rest. This cask is nearly filled and the tube inserted as above.

The casks intended for the cider must beforehand be well *sulphured*. By placing the cider in such casks, the cider does not come in contact with the ordinary air, by which the troubling of the cider is prevented. The cider also absorbs the sulphured air, by which fermentation is *stopped*. This last effect of the sulphur is of the utmost importance, as the stopping of the fermentation allows the impure substances to settle on the bottom, and the cider becomes clear. After some time the sulphured air will evaporate and the fermentation, which has been stopped by its presence, will again commence and throw the dregs on the surfac. Before the return of this second fermentation the clear cider has to be drawn from the cask and placed in another, *well cleaned* and *sulphured*. This process is repeated three or four times, until the cider remains tolerably clear and the dregs have been secreted. The empty casks not used immediately are also to be well sulphured and bunged up to prevent them from becoming musty. If it is not done, the cider filled in such casks will get a taste "after the wood." The sulphuring is done by rags dipped in melted sulphur; such a rag is placed on the hook of a wire, which is fastened to the lower side of the bung. The rag is lighted and let down into the cask and the bung placed loosely on top of the bung-hole. Of course the cask has previously to be cleaned *carefully*. The sulphuring must be repeated until all ordinary air has been excluded from the cask and the sulphur will not burn any more. For sulphuring casks pure sulphur is required. Sulphur often contains arsenic, and if used for the above purpose, will poison the cider and produce headache, even if it is partaken of moderately.

Cider improves by age, but it is not necessary to wait for the final fermentation before it is used. If it is desirable to draw from the cask before all the fermentations have taken place, all that is required is to *extend* the fermentation. This is done by dissolving twelve pounds of white sugar in one hundred pounds of water and adding eight ounces of tartaric acid. This fluid is preserved in a keg and the cask filled with it to the same amount as cider is drawn off. After a short time new fermentation sets in, and when this commences to subside, some cider again can be drawn, the vacant space filled with the above fluid, and so on. L. A. HANSEN.

Fairfax county, Va.

STING OF THE TOMATO WORM.

Seeing that the absurd stories in regard to the terrible effects produced by the sting or bite of the tomato worm have started on their annual round through the papers, I take the liberty to send you the following extract from an article published in the *American Etomologist* of October, 1868, and which is probably from the pen of Prof. C. V. Riley, State Etomologist of Missouri, and the editor of your own Etomological Department, hoping that it may allay the fears of some of the timid ones. After some preliminary remarks, he says:—"Many persons are afraid to handle this worm, from an absurd idea that it has the power of stinging with the horn on its tail. We have handled hundreds of them with perfect impunity, and for the small sum of one cent will undertake to insure the whole population of the United States against being stung by this insect, either by the conspicuous horn on its tail or with any hidden weapon that it may have concealed about its person." I hope you will publish this extract, and that it will be copied as extensively as have been the ridiculous stories of poisoning and death resulting from the attacks of this apparently innocent, though not altogether lovely, creature.—W. SCOTT HICKS, *in Rural New Yorker.*

SWINE IN SUMMER.—In portions of the South it is customary to turn out hogs which have been kept in lots or in the field during the winter, as soon as vegetation has started sufficiently to yield a partial meal, and as soon as the returning warmth invites the worms, &c., near enough to the surface to be plowed up by the snout. True they are still fed some, but rather with the aim to simply enable them to get along, (i. e. to keep living,) than to keep them in a thrifty condition.

A chief reason is that in that season corn is too scarce and high to be fed freely, and there is little also in the cribs or barns that they can eat. The hogs of those who have no corn become very ill-shapen in consequence of feeding so much on grass alone.

Having this year to keep up some shoats until harvest, I found the common plantain very valuable. They eat it with peculiar avidity. Sometimes I had it pulled by the roots and sometimes simply mown. They appeared to relish it more than they did fresh, red clover, which I ordered given them until I discovered their preference. I gave them salt frequently. A neighbor says it is best to boil the plantain, and that hogs will prosper on dock leaves if they are boiled—not the broad burdock, but the darker and rather narrow-leaved species. Squashes are considered good summer feed; a gentleman in North Carolina says he has found them possessed of peculiar fattening properties.—X, *in Rural New Yorker.*

A negro driver of a coach in Texas stopping to get some water for the young ladies in the carriage, being asked what he stopped for, replied: "I am watering my flowers." A more delicate compliment could not have been paid.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

HELD AT MILLS RIVER, HENDERSON COUNTY, ON THE 13TH, 14TH AND 15TH OF AUGUST.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

The Committee on the state of the Church, beg leave to report as follow

From the verbal reports of the Pastors of the several charges as well as that of the Presiding Elder, we infer that, in point of spiritual development, the Church is on rising ground in the district. In some charges, and in portions of all, there is a coldness and an indifference, much to be deplored: during the year, not only in numbers but also, which is of more importance, in the depth religious experience. Many considerable revivals have been realized in variportions of the district. Refreshing seasons have been enjoyed at Asheville, Berea, Salem, Tabernacle, Big Sandy Mush, Turkey Creek, Spring Creek, Mills River, Sharon, Jack's Creek, Burnsville, North Cove, Ebenezer, Bethlehem, and other places. On the Catawba circuit, the Church has exhibited more signs of prosperity, perhaps, than on other charge. Indeed, a revival influence has nearly gone round the entire work. The Pastors zeal and devotion have been signally owned, and blessed of God.

Our Presiding Elder has equalled his strength by his laboriousness, and God has made use of his faith, perseverance and readiness to follow up the symptoms of returning vitality by appropriate labors, in greatly building up the waste places of Zion, and in edifying the body of Christ. Within the bounds of the district, in connection with the labors of our ministry, there have been about 370 conversions, and 426 accessions to the Church These things are matters of devout gratitude to God.

Our relation with other Churches have been of an amicable nature. Even the hostility that seems to exist between the M. E. Church and our own is gradually giving place to a better spirit. Nothing is more natural and usual than violent opposition to ecclesiastical innovations, or the introduction into a country, of new forms of Christianity; but our Church has had the grace to pursue a course of moderation towards those who came among us as avowed disintegrators and absorbers. This moderation, dictated alike by sound policy and by religion has not failed of it reward. The passions engendered by the war and its issues, having been softened by time and grace, and not inflamed by violence on our part, our brethren are beginning to look upon us in a more favorable light. Most of them must see and some of them have the frankness to confess that, the scheme of disintegration is a failure.—They are beginning to come to a knowledge of the truth, that Southern Methodism was not, as they supposed founded on Slavery or the Confederacy, but, like all branches of the true Church, on the Rock of Ages. The only disintegration we have greatly to fear and guard against is that of the Devil, and the only absorption that of the world and the flesh. We believe it to be our duty to exercise towards the M. E. Church a feeling of forbearance and kindness. It is better to shorten, rather than to widen the breach between the twin-sister households of faith.

Whilst entertaining very little hope of a speedy organic union on proper principles, we were, nevertheless pleased with the dignity and christian courtesy, that characterized the recent correspondence between the Bishops of the two Churches. We look upon the spirit of that correspondence as, at least, the harbinger of more peaceful times.—There never was a time when union and concert of action, to enable Protestant christianity to combat successfully the various forms of infidelity and corrupt religion that have crept in among us, was more necessary than the present. We would do well to regard the admonition of the Apostle—"If ye bite and devour one another take heed lest ye be consumed."

If we had time we would reiterate, with emphasis the many faithful deliverances of the Church, on the vital importance of keeping up class-meetings, prayer-meetings, love-feasts and family worship, as means of fanning the flame of vital godliness which has been kindled on our altars. But the two great means of maintaining our spirituality, as a Church, are the hearing of the word of God, and prayer. These are the Jachin and the Boaz of the Church. The body could as well live without food as the soul without word of God, and food would be as useless to a body not subjected to healthful exercise as the word of God would be to a soul without a frequent and persevering attendance upon the duties of the closet.

Your Committee therefore recommend for adoption the following resolutions;

Resolved 1st. That it is our duty as far as lieth in us, to live peaceably with all christian denominations, and to carry on a constant war with the world, the flesh, and the Devil.

2. That it is the duty of the ministry to avoid political and purely philosophical discussions in the pulpit, and to confine themselves to preaching the pure word of God.

3. That upon the amount and manner of our hearing and upon the frequency and earnestness of our closet devotion, depend our spiritual welfare, the spread of the Gospel, and so far as our influence extends, the evangelization of the world; and that as members of the Church of God, we will, by His grace, be governed in our walk and conversation, by the views herein before expressed.

R. N. PRICE,
E. H. HAMPTON,
J. M. ISRAEL,
} Committee.

☞The remainder of the proceedings came to hand too late for this issue. We shall try to publish the whole in our next.—ED. NEWS.

A Column for the Ladies.

We have culled nearly all the following recipes from the *Rural New Yorker*, one of the best Agricultural and Family Papers now published:

TO PAPER WHITEWASHED WALLS.—Wash your wall with vinegar and put on the paper with raw paste—i. e., flour and cold water stirred together—and you will have no trouble.

FOR LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS.—But green strawberry leaves. Another recipe is to take a spoonful of rennet, prepared as for cheese, and taken in a tumbler of milk three times a day. Another:—One spoonful each of cinnamon, rubarb, catnip and soda. Drink one teaspoonful in a teacup of warm water.

TO CAN FRUIT.—First cook the fruit till it gets thoroughly scalded through; rinse your can in clear cold water and set it on a cloth folded in six or eight thicknesses, wet in cold water; dip your fruit into the can and seal immediately. This I have tried several years and have never broken nor lost a can thus far.

BAKED TOMATOES.—Wash five or six tomatoes, cut a piece from the stem end, put a salt-spoonful of salt, half as much pepper, and a bit of butter, the size of a nutmeg, in each; set them in a dish or pan, and bake in a moderate oven for nearly an hour. Take them out, and serve hot.—J. B.

PICKLED ONIONS.—Peel the onions, boil some strong salt and water, and put it over them: cover, and let them stand twenty-four hours; then take them up with a skimmer; make some vinegar boiling hot, put to it whole pepper and mustard seed, and pour it over the onions so as to cover them; when cold, cover close.

A NICE LEMON PIE.—Take a common sized potato, pare, then grate; to it add one teacup sugar, two-thirds cup water. Grate the yellow from the lemon; peel the white off and throw aside, as it makes the pie bitter. Cut the pulp of the lemon and add to the rest of the ingredients. Bake with two crusts.—FANNIE.

MUSTY BOTTLES.—It is often the confined air, and not the bottle, that is musty; because in washing, the bottle being but partly filled with water, the air is but partly expelled. After washing the bottle, it should be filled to overflowing with cold water, and it will be found perfectly free from mustiness.—*Ohio Farmer.*

SWEET PICKLES.—Correspondents of the Country Gentleman furnish the following:— One gallon vinegar, two pounds brown sugar, one ounce cloves, whole. Rub the peaches with a woolen cloth: put them into a jar; scald the vinegar, sugar and cloves together, and pour it four times boiling hot over the fruit, which must be ripe but not mellow. This will pickle any fruit desired, and has been well tested.

Five pounds fruit, three pounds sugar, one pint vinegar; dissolve the sugar in the vinegar—if very strong, adulterate a little. Boil well, add whole mace and cloves, drop in fruit and boil till done; take out the fruit and boil the sirup.

ANOTHER "RING" OUTRAGE.

The following communication, which we take from the Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 4th inst., tells its own tale. We have no comments to offer; the people can read and think for themselves:

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of Tuesday last, you inquire what has been done with the appropriation of $80,000 to construct a branch railroad from the Western North Carolina Railroad at a point near Catawba Station to the *lime beds* of Drs. Powell and Mott, in Catawba county. The inquiry is opportune and pertinent, and as the matter is one of practical importance to the public as well as to two or three gentlemen personally interested, I propose to say a word or two about it.

The *proviso* of the first section of the Act of Assembly ratified the 29th day of January, 1869, making appropriation for the construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad, that of the appropriation made, a sum not exceeding $80,000 shall be expended in building such a branch as that mentioned, and not another word is said about it. (Is it not queer to create and provide for a Railroad in the *proviso* of a section of an act?)

Now I maintain in the first place, that the construction of the proposed branch road, *by the State*, is a gross outrage upon the people of the State. The public have no more interest in *these lime beds*, as they are termed, than they have in my farm or in that of any other citizen of the State. The beds, so-called don't belong to the State nor is it proposed they shall. If the lime is valuable for any purpose, let those who want it buy it from Drs. Powell and Mott, and let these gentlemen haul the lime to the railroad like other folks, and ship it thence as they now do and have done. Why shall this not be so done? Why shall the State build a road to their lime beds near the line of the road? Why not, for like reasons, have the State build a branch road to Catawba Springs, Wilson's Springs, Piedmont Springs and to Stowe's iron ore beds, and to Wilkes' High Shoal Works, and, indeed, to anybody's saw mill or carding machine?—Can't any one see the ridiculous absurdity of such a project?

But secondly, I insist that this scheme is calculated and intended to enrich two or three gentlemen at the expense of the other people of the State, and these gentlemen have no more claims on the State than I have or any other citizen has. What more claim, pray, has Dr. Powell, a Director of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, or Dr. Mott, the President of that Company, than I have to have a like road built to my saw mill, or Mr. Stowe one to his iron works, or Mr. Wilkes one to High Shoals? Would not that be a nice thing? Can any one give a respectable reason for such a road so to be built?

Thirdly, I object to the proposed branch road, because it is a part of the handy-work of the "*Railroad Ring*" that has succeeded in raising the public debt to the astounding magnitude of forty millions of dollars.

Fourth, I object, because the State is poor and the people are oppressed with debt, public and private, and can't pay the enormous taxes required of them. They can't afford to build railroads for the purpose of enriching two or three private gentlemen.

Fifth. The appropriation to construct the proposed road is in direct violation of the provisions of the State constitution which prohibits any appropriation of money to construct any road other than an *unfinished* road, unless the proposed appropriation shall first be submitted to the people and approved by popular vote. The act makes no such provision, and if it did, is any man so silly as to believe that a hundred men in the State would vote for it?

The appropriation is so manifestly in violation of the constitution, that the railroad Company ought not to insist upon it; but it does, or the Board of Directors do, and I suggest that legal steps ought to be taken at once to prevent such appropriation of $80,000. The Board of Directors acted in hot haste about the matter; they at once ordered a survey of the road, and *estimates* of the work were made, *in a hurry*, and the *whole work* was let to a *favorite* of the parties interested, *at the engineer's estimates*, without even giving *any notice* to the public or anybody else, of the letting of the work, and this, too, against the recorded votes of the Directors of the Company elected by the *private Stockholders* of the Company! This fact I got from a Director, and he told me the minutes of the proceedings of the Board would sustain what he told me. The *State Directors*, to a man, voted for such letting, and the minutes show this as I learn. Do the people see the workings of the "Ring"? No wonder the "Ring" wants complete control of all the monied corporations in the State!

I insist that this project is not right, or just, or politic, and that it is a scheme that ought not to be tolerated. It is wrong in every point of view—and I fervently thank you Mr. Editor, for directing public attention to it. BURKE.

"Eternal activity is the price of party living and the road behind is strewn with carcases of the factions which could not see that in politics a dead principle is a mere prejudice—nauseous to the people."

Thus says Mr. John Quincy Adams. It is a lesson for all parties at this time.

In our present condition, we see the history of the world proved. We started with a representative democracy. The fathers of the country conceived the constitution which, as it has truly been said, was "an inspiration from on high." Lately we find that great efforts have been made to change our form of government and to divide the government. Now that we are endeavoring to get back to our old moorings and our true position, that the danger lies in our going too far the other way. I trust in God, the good sense of the people will prevent it from being merged into a despotism. It is even now being attempted. Your attention. Men in power in this government, are even now attempting to create an empire on the ruins of this republic. There is a debt owing by the United States, amounting to $2500,000,000. These men who are engaged in this conspiracy to change our republican government into an empire, say that this debt was created to "preserve the republic." Now, what is assumed? Simply, that we must destroy this republic for the purpose of paying the debt, by converting the republic into an empire. My countrymen! before God and this people tonight, I would rather that the republic was preserved and the debt let go. [Loud cheers] This debt was created to save the republic. Now the republic must be destroyed to pay the debt! Rather let the government be preserved and let the debt go. [Cheers.]—*Andrew Johnson—Speech at Knoxville.*

POLITICAL NOMENCLATURE.

The Louisville *Journal* says: The word "Conservative" does not give a very graphic or truthful description of the elements at the South which have been thrown together in defiance of past associations and present party relations. They are not Conservatives, for conservatism means the preservation of old and existing institutions, while the gentlemen calling themselves Conservative are animated by a total disregard of antecedents, and have for their principal object the clearing away of the political brushwood which war and Radicalism have piled up around them. The most picturesque, and appropriate, because the most characteristic, term which they can adopt is that which is beginning to be encountered here and there. They are Liberals and Liberalism is their style and quality. They had better let Conservatism slide. It smells of dry bones and dead languages.

REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY.

The Newbern *Times*, Moderate Republican, testifies as follows against the "rascalities" carried on "under the cloak of Republicanism:"

"We have seen men come from other States and settle about our State Capital to suck the life blood from the State. We have seen bills engineered through the Legislature by the influence of these men's money. We have seen millions of dollars put into the hands of men to build railroads, and the proper security for the money has not been required, and other rascalities of a like nature have been carried on by these land sharks, and the worst of it is, it was done under the cloak of Republicanism. We waited long to hear the Raleigh "Organ" speak out in condemnation of such acts, and as it *pretends* to represent the Republican party of the State, we expected to see it denounce such doings, but we were mistaken. Like a party to the affair the "Organ" remained silent, and *we* spoke out against it, and at the same time, we condemned all who were in any way mixed up in the swindle. Then the *Standard* said, "You are assailing the Governor," thus making the Governor one of the party. That this was unkind in the "Organ" we acknowledge, but the truth of the charge we do not say anything about, not being willing to mix ourselves up with any dispute with the *Standard* in regard to Gov. Holden."

FUNNY.—Notwithstanding the fact that no *Democrat* has been run for Governor, since the commencement of the war, by those opposed to the Republican party; and scarcely has there been a *democratic* candidate for the Legislature in counties where the democrats formerly controlled a large majority vote, and while there has not been a *democratic* Legislature in eight years, yet the Raleigh *Standard* and other Republican papers in this State are constantly hacking and slashing away at what they call the *democratic party*. It looks funny.

There has been no organized party in North Carolina since the 20th of May, 1861. The party opposing the Republican party since the close of the war, was made up of men of various shades of opinion, and scarcely in any instance in our local elections has the standard-bearer been a regular old-fashioned democrat; yet the *democrats* are cursed and abused for all real or imaginary evils and sins. We suggest to our Republican friends the propriety of changing their tune to correspond with the truth.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

As an evidence of the enormous increase of taxes in this State, the Raleigh *Sentinel* says that in 1850 Wake county paid a tax of only $14,000 for county and State purposes, while now, in 1869, Wake county pays $82,204!

We learn that Mr.—Trexler, living a few miles from this place, had his leg crushed in a horrible manner a few days since while attempting to load a saw log.

Asheville News and Farmer.

Friday, September 10, 1869.

ROBERT M. STOKES, Editor.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:

$3.00 per annum. $1.50 for six months. Country produce taken, at market prices, for subscription.

CLUB RATES—FOR CASH:

Five Copies. $10 50. *Ten Copies*, $20 00.

ADVERTISING.

1 square (10 lines or less) first insertion...$1.00
Each subsequent insertion..... 50

Liberal discount made for advertisements inserted for three months or longer.

Hereafter all Obituary Notices over ten lines will be charged as advertisements.

NOTICE THE X MARK.

Each subscriber who finds a ✕ mark on his paper is thereby reminded of two important facts: 1st, that we have adopted the cash system, irrespective of persons, and 2d, that the time for which they subscribed has expired, and, unless they renew, the paper will be discontinued to them *in two weeks.*

Asheville Church Services.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. H. H. BANKS.—Services every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M.

METHODIST.—Rev. L. K. HAYNES.—Services every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M.

EPISCOPAL.—Rev. JARVIS BUXTON.—Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ o'clock, A. M. Colored Sunday School at 3 P. M.

BAPTIST.—Rev. THOS. STRADLEY.—The Pastor being absent, the services are irregular at present. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Produce For Subscription.

As money is very scarce, and a large number of persons express a desire to take the "*News*," if they are permitted to pay in farm products, we have appointed the following persons to receive produce for us at the places where they reside. The ruling market price, at the place where delivered, will be allowed,

At Pigeon River Haywood Co., James Ownsby.
Waynesville " " J. C. Smathers & Son.
Webster Jackson Co., Robt. McKee.
Hendersonville, Henderson Co., L. S. Gash.
Old Fort, McDowell Co., R. H. Patton.
Burnsville, Yancey Co., R. B. Johnston.
Bakersville, Mitchell Co., J. P. Horton.
Little Ivy, Madison Co., Brown & Kelsey.
Riverside, Buncombe Co., Gen. R. B. Vance.
French Broad, " Alexander Ray & Smith.
Leicester, " John Carpenter or L. Chapman.

Good wheat, left at Colman's Mill, on Reems Creek, Patton's Mill, on Swannanoa, Smathers or Cathey's Mill on Hominy, or Welch's Mill, on Raccoon Creek, and the Miller's receipt sent to us will be received as payment for subscriptions.

Mr. P. Israel has kindly consented to receive produce for us from his neighbors.

☞Latest advices from the New York market quote North Carolina bonds at 55½ for old and 48 for new.

☞Dr. J. J. Mott, President of the Eastern Division W. N. C. R. R., has had his salary raised to $2,500.

☞We noticed our friend, the town marshal, hard at work this week, with his brigade, repairing our streets, and getting them in order for the fall season.

☞Governor Holden has offered a reward of $300, for the apprehension of John Stalcup, who is charged with having committed an atrocious murder upon the person of Thomas Pack, in Cherokee county, on the 22d ult.

☞The Mt. Hermon Lodge, A. · Y. · M. ·, are reminded that the officers of the Lodge, to serve for the ensuing Masonic year, will be elected at the next regular meeting, which will be held next Thursday, the 16th.

☞The Anniversary of the Missionary Sunday School will be held in the Methodist Church at this place on this evening at 7½ o'clock. Let every one who has any love for children and the great work of evangelising the world be there. It will be a very interesting occasion.

☞Our readers, one and all, will regret to learn that Hon. Jonathan Worth, Ex-Governor of North Carolina, died in Raleigh on Sunday evening last, after a short but painful illness. In him departs another of the good' old stock of North Carolina; ere many years shall have elapsed, all will be gone.

☞We were misled into stating last week that but one State election was to come off this month—that of Vermont. We should have added Maine, whose election takes place on the 13th inst., we believe, with every probability of defeating the radical candidate for Governor.—There is a split in that party on the Temperance issue.

☞The work on the Blue Ridge Rail Road commenced at Dick's Creek Tunnel on the 1st inst., and will be rapidly pushed ahead. It is in excellent hands, from the President down, and it is determined to complete the enterprise in two years. Private advices received by us from Franklin, speak very encouragingly of the prospect.

☞Rev. Peter Doub D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and who for the past fifty years has preached the gospel in this State, died in Greensboro, on the 24th ult., in the 75 year of his age. He had grown gray in the service of the Lord, and was taken from the midst of his labors to his "exceeding great reward."

☞We sent out a great many bills two weeks ago and quite a number of our good friends responded at once, for which they have our thanks. —*Vindicator.*

About three weeks ago we did exactly the same thing, and up to this writing we have not received a response. The *Vindicator* man must have been born under a lucky star.

☞The Concert given on Wednesday evening last, by the young ladies of the Episcopal Church, at the late residence of Rev. G. T. Wilmer, was a handsome and decided success. A very large audience assembled, comprising the *elite* of Asheville, who enjoyed the entertainment with much zest. Say what you please, our town has the prettiest and most amiable ladies, and the most accomplished singers of any in our western country. A more extended notice will be given next week.

Positively only one Week Longer.

We are requested to state that W. P. HUGHES will close his Photograph rooms next week. As it is probable that this will be his last visit to Asheville we advise all who wish to secure true and faithful likenesses of themselves and friends to call on him before he leaves.

The Next Census.

The census which is to be taken during the ensuing year, 1870, is beginning to engage the attention not only of the press and the politicians, but of the people in general. Editors are busy discussing probabilities in connection with its bearing upon many interests; politicians are engaged in figuring and speculating upon the chances as they affect the balance of political power; while the people all are awaiting the interminable pages of statistics which are to tell us how much we have grown during the past twenty years. If the party now in power, which is notoriously under New England influence, refrains from "hocussing" the figures, the coming census will cause some curious, important and highly salutary changes. The sceptre will depart from the factory lords of the East who have used it as a rod of iron, and it will fall into the hands of the hardy farmers of the West, who, we hope and believe, will wield it with a better grace.

The following extract, which we clip from the columns of an exchange, may give some idea of the anticipated changes. We confess that we do not rely particularly upon the figures, nor can we understand why it was necessary to go so far back as 1840 for comparison, when 1850 would have done as well. The general result, however, is we think, about correct, or nearly so.

"The Eastern States in 1840 had thirty-eight members of Congress; the Western States had thirty: after 1870, the East will have but twenty-two, while the West will have eighty-two—nearly four times as many. In 1840, the Atlantic Eastern States, as divided from the Southern, had one hundred and nineteen Congressmen; after 1870, they will have only eighty-six—a clear loss of thirty-three members. After the next census shall have been taken, the West will elect over one-third the House of Representatives."

Under the changes which must result from the next census, the South will be benefitted in more ways than one. It will have *full* representation upon the whole number of her colored population instead of upon three-fifths as now and heretofore. This alone ought to give us an increase of twelve members, without taking into consideration the actual increase of our white population since the last census was taken. The West, then, united with the South, will constitute a clear majority in the next House of Representatives elected after the apportionment based upon the next census shall have been made. Thus will the backbone of the New England factory oligarchy be effectually broken.

Some of the New England journals, scenting danger in the distance, and alarmed at the prospect before them, are shaking their heads ominously and casting about for ways and means to preserve the political ascendency of that section. They see very plainly that they can succeed only by effecting a radical change in the present system of representation. They complain that it is neither equitable nor politic (a sudden discovery, miraculously made at a most opportune time), for the West, after having been built up and raised to the pinnacle of prosperity by New England capital, to step in now with its teeming populations and push poor, old New England to the wall. They suggest that *capital*, (what a wonder they never thought of it when the South had capital!) as well as population, should be a basis of representation, and are urging the matter upon the attention of their Senators and Representatives as one that demands speedy consideration and action. We very much opine the rest of the country will not look upon it in the same light as our friends "down East." There was a time, years agone, when the South, especially, might have listened to the proposition with complacency, if not assent; but we are too poor now to think of any such arrangement. We will not forge our own chains, or be the pliant instruments of the shoddy lords and bondholders of New England in their insane attempts to harness us still more securely to the car which they, and they alone, shall drive. Nor will the great West be more tractable. That section has been fretting at the bit for years, and now that it will have a chance to drive instead of being driven, it will not blindly bow to New England dictation and cast its opportunity away.

Incendiarism and Highway Robbery.

Just as we were going to press news reached us that on Sunday night last a Barn and Stable at Old Fort was set fire to and burned to the ground. Two fine Mules and the fine Saddle Horse of Mr. G. F. Davidson were in the stable and perished in the flames. During the fire a store was broken open and robbed of money and several articles of Goods. On Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock, a wagoner, while on the Morganton road, between the top of the Blue Ridge and Old Fort, was attacked by seven negroes and robbed of about $30 in specie, a sum in Greenbacks and other property. Full particulars of the above have not reached us. A party has been organized and started in pursuit of the scoundrels.

☞By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that proposals will be received at Major Turner's office, from now until the 1st of next month, for the erection of the new Catholic Church in our town. We have been favored with a view of the plan and specifications, and do not hesitate to say that the new edifice will be one of the handsomest structures in Asheville. Dr. O'Connell has labored successfully to supply a want that is rapidly becoming developed in our midst, and which will become still more obvious as our railroad enterprises progress.

☞The Secretary of War, Gen. Rawlins who is said to be the staunchest friend the South has in Gen. Grant's cabinet, has been quite ill for some days past in Washington, with hæmorrhage from the lungs. To lose him, under present circumstances, might prove a public calamity.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, intelligence has been received of the death of Gen. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, in Washington, on Monday afternoon last. Gen. Sherman assumes the office, *ad interim.*

☞The official returns of the recent Tennessee elections have been announced. The entire vote polled was 175,078; of which Senter received 120,204, and Stokes 54,874. Senter's majority, 65,330. Looking at these figures one would naturally suppose that the advocates of proscription in that State would hardly have breath enough left to speak above a whisper; yet "the bald-eagle" has alighted in Washington and is screaming for vengeance. When he gets it we will hasten to inform our readers.

"Dying! Egypt, Dying!"

In another column we publish a communication from several disgusted citizens of Madison county, the contents of which, notwithstanding their *grave* purport, fill us with anything but sad emotions. We tried our best, just to save appearances, but found it impossible to twist our features into a "melancholy aspect," or screw a single tear from the "limpid fountains" of our eyes. This letter is but one among the many numerous evidences we have that Loyal Leaguism is upon its last legs. Repugnant to the mild genius of republican institutions, essentially proscriptive and intolerant in its workings, and in its very nature abhorrent to the better sentiments of our people, it could exist only in the brief and fiery atmosphere of passion: but now that passion has died out, and the prejudices that gave food to passion are fading away like the morning mists upon our mountain-tops, it also is dying out as rapidly as it sprang into existence. Like the noxious weeds which line the untrodden banks of the upper Amazon, which spring up in a few days, live long enough to poison the surrounding atmosphere with their sickly and deceitful odors, and then droop, blasted, in a single night, so the Loyal League sprang up in North Carolina, poisoned the very fountain-head of the Commonwealth and sent its venom coursing through every vein and artery of our State government, and is now withering away before the maledictions, not only of those who breathed curses upon it at its birth, but of the very men who once were deluded into its foul embraces.

"Dying, Egypt, dying;" yes, the League is dying. Even its great whangdoodle, the Governor himself, who is a long-headed individual, neatly slipped ont of the questionable honors of its Presidency some time ago. The position was a perilous one. He could no longer afford to connect his ricketty fortunes with an organization whose vitality was gone, and whose death-rattle he could hear as plainly as he could hear the indignant clamors of its foes.

The League is dying. Moderate, honest and fair-minded men, from whose eyes the scales are dropping, are withdrawing from its unhallowed altars, and giving it a vigorous kick as they depart. Even the colored men, faithful to the last even in a wrong cause, are beginning to suspect the truth that the League was *not* instituted and established by the Apostle Paul, and are commencing to search into the facts of the case. Their zeal is commendable. Let them search on. They will perhaps discover that latter-day apostles started the League; apostles with lank hair and lantern jaws, gimblet eyes, hungry stomachs, itching palms and soiled attire—very much soiled; apostles resembling Paul about as closely as a little yellow tan-yard pup resembles a war-horse.

The League is "dying, Egypt, dying," and when it gives its last kick we fear that few mourners will be left to gather around its couch, straighten out its unsightly limbs, bind up its jaws, put pennies on its goggling eyes, and prepare it for the deep, deep grave from which there will be no resurrection.

The League is dying; let it die.

☞The Raleigh *Standard*, in its endeavors to blind the people to the true issues before them and which will, we hope, be fought out next year in the Legislative canvass, has commenced its periodical howls upon the subject of repudiation. Because one, or perhaps two papers in the State are riding that hobby—and they have as much right to ride that as any other, so long as it amuses them, and does'nt hurt the public—the *Standard* endeavors to fasten it upon the Liberal and Conservative wings of the opposition, as a pet project, to be accomplished at all hazards as soon as the radical party shall be driven from power. It won't do. The issue of repudiation is not born yet—not in this State at least. When it *is* born, it will be time enough to take sides upon it, and the *Standard* is just as likely, notwithstanding its present professions and ululations, to be in favor of it, as not.—That paper can make more summersaults in a given space of time than all the other journals in the State put together, and there is no telling what it will be advocating, or pretending to advocate, six months from now. At present, we are awaiting its flip-flap on the carpet-bag question.

☞The excitement in Virginia over the odious test-oath is at an end. The Attorney General, Hoar, has delivered his long looked-for opinion at last, and it is favorable to the wishes of the Old Dominion. The test-oath is not to be exacted, but until Congress shall have examined the new Constitution all over, set upon it the seal of its high and mighty approbation, and regularly declared Virginia a State in the Union, the Legislature will be regarded as a provisional body merely, without authority to make laws, or act beyond what Congress has made preliminary to the State's admission, such as the ratification of the 15th Amendment, &c. The question may probably arise at some future day whether the ratification of that amendment by a provisional Legislature was legal, defective, or absolutely invalid.

☞The Charlotte *Democrat*, in commending and endorsing the views which we recently announced should, in future, guide us, takes occasion to say the *News* is "one of the best and most influential newspapers west of the Blue Ridge." In order to soothe the feelings of some of our Brobdignagian cotemporaries over in Tennessee, "and elsewhere," we hasten to say that Bro. Yates meant to have added "in the State." We certainly have tried to make the *News* one of the best papers in this section of North Carolina and flatter ourself with the idea that we have succeeded. We have also succeeded in finding out that the better we made our paper, the less likely it was to be appreciated and sustained. This is a curious country, and it contains a curious people. Everywhere else in the world, popular support is the touchstone of merit in a public journal, but no such idea as that has ever crawled up into these regions.

☞The California elections, which came off last week, resulted in the utter defeat of the radical party. A despatch from San Francisco says "the Democratic ticket throughout the State, generally, was elected by decided majorities." A later despatch says "returns show that a full Democratic legislative delegation has been elected." This renders certain the non-ratification of the 15th Amendment by that State.

The Issues.

The Roanoke *News*, one of the best and sprightliest of our exchanges, announces its adhesion to the Liberal movement, and enters gracefully into the contest which is destined unquestionably to result in the overthrow of corruption and petty tyranny in our State. After alluding to the watchwords of the Liberal party, "Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty," it says: "Every 'opposition' paper in the State will sooner or later wheel into the same line; the issues in this State in 1870 will be fought upon this ground; we have to make these concessions, and the sooner it is done the sooner will we be enabled to put down the infamy of Radicalism and place the State once again in honest hands. This is the same ground upon which the late battle in Virginia was fought, and every one viewing the matter dispassionately must see it in the same light."

Our cotemporary is right as far as he goes; but it is the determination of the Liberal party to force other and closer issues for the legislative fight of 1870. We shall demand honesty and intelligence in our public men both of high and low degree, and an economical expenditure of the public treasure, in opposition to the unblushing corruption, glaring incompetency and unbridled prodigality which has prevailed under the present State administration. We shall advocate retrenchment in opposition to the incessant attempts made by swindling corporations to obtain unconstitutional appropriations of the people's money. We shall advocate an equitable, judicious and moderate system of taxation, in opposition to the excessive, oppressive and tyrannical burdens which radical misrule has laid upon the people. We shall agitate for a reduction of the salaries and fees of the vast horde of officials with whom we are cursed. We shall advocate a general purification of the temple of justice, the destruction of the present partisan Courts "from turret to foundation stone," the establishment of a system that will command confidence and respect, and the elevation of Judges of the old type to whom the people can look up with veneration and esteem. We shall advocate a general reform in our registration laws, so as to stay the flagitious contempt of all law which now characterizes the management, in radical hands, of the whole registration machinery. Honest men of all parties are with us on these issues, and they will take no step backward.

These are some of the issues, friend Stone, upon which the great Liberal party now forming and gathering strength in this State intend to enter the next canvass. Our radical opponents, or rather their leaders, will attempt to veer around to the popular side on these issues, just as their leading organ, the *Standard*, has veered around to a hollow-hearted advocacy of universal amnesty, but, as in that case, we shall hold them closely to the record. They are known by their deeds and utterances. Their story is written indelibly upon the annals of the past few years, and all the veering in the world, all the disavowals, all the sudden conversions, will not erase one line of it, or blot out a single syllable. We shall hold them to the record.

Important Real Estate Sales.

Our advertising columns announce many opportunities for the purchase of valuable property. We shall mail copies of our paper to a number of persons who have written to us enquiring for farms and building lots in this region, and recommend the property advertised as peculiarly suited to these wants.

Mr. Otis P. Mills, of Greenville, S. C., advertises in this week's issue, the sale of a very desirable town property in Hendersonville. N. C. which is to take place on the 26th prox. The terms are of an accommodating character, and whoever may be in want of a comfortable little homestead, may, perhaps, find, this to be what they have been watching and waiting for. For particulars, see the advertisement.

The Land offered by Col. J. D. Hyman, in Henderson, is one of the best tracts in Western North Carolina. It is located in a pleasant neighborhood and could be made one of the most valuable farms in the South. For Stock Raising or Dairy purposes it cannot be excelled.

The Waynesville property offered by W. L. Love, is very desirable. Waynesville is bound to be one of the best business points along the line of the W. N. C. R. R., and the store for sale is large, and situated in the heart of the town.

The property offered by A. W. Cummings, is situated in and adjoining the corporate limits of Asheville. The farms are very desirable, consisting of good soil and well timbered. Such property is not often for sale. The town Lots are in the pleasantest part of our town.

The celebrated "Horse-Shoe" farm, advertised by L. D. Trenholm, is one of the best improved places in this region, and we advise those who wish a good farm, with all necessary conveniences, to examine it.

A Case in Point.

Sometime during last winter we suggested that a law be passed compelling the Sheriff and all other officers empowered to sell property under Execution to advertise such property in some newspaper within the County where the property is located, or, if no paper is published in the County, then in the one nearest to it. As we then stated, we could not be accused of mercenary motives, for nearly every County officer in this Congressional District is a dyed-in-the-wool Radical, and would as soon put his hand in the fire as give us a taste of any public pap he may control. Our object was to benefit all parties interested in such sales—whether debtor or creditor—and the following case, which occurred a few days ago, proves conclusively that our position is right:

A half interest in a superior body of land, known as the "Pink Beds," containing 20,000 acres, lying mostly in Transylvania County, was sold by the Sheriff on Monday last for $805.—We know parties who would have willingly given at least ten times that amount for it, but they knew nothing of the sale, as no publicity was given to it, except that of sticking written posters up on the Court House door and two or three other places, where, probably, not fifty persons ever saw them. The present system of advertising legal sales of property, opens the door to the meanest kind of fraud, by enabling the debtor and a favorite creditor, or other party, to keep the sale unknown outside of certain limits, so that no one else will be there to bid. We do not accuse any one of such collusion, but we do know that much property has been sold at an outrageous sacrifice, just because the law did not compel the officer to advertise legal sales in some newspaper.

For the News and Farmer.

A Radical Yankee Trick.

MR. EDITOR:—There were some things connected with our election in the Hominy Township, which I think are too good to be allowed to remain "hid in obscurity."

Some time previous to the election, we Conservatives, notwithstanding we were assured we had a small majority in our favor, proposed to our Radical neighbors to compromise the matter in regard to our candidates; select a portion on each side, unite all our forces and elect them, and thus avoid the excitement and competition incident to these elections.

When they received the proposition they treated it with contempt. Perhaps they thought that we were getting a little fearful of defeat; but in process of time they agreed to meet us on a given day, and talk the matter over. We met according to agreement, but there was not a full representation of either side. However, after a little talk on the subject, both sides became willing to lay down politics and select a portion of the candidates from each side. After the candidates were agreed upon, all seemed to be satisfied, and each Radical pledged his word that he would support that nomination. In a short time after this, it was whispered that the Radicals were going to knock the compromise into oblivion and run their own candidates all around. So the Saturday before the election on Thursday, they held a meeting and nominated their own candidates; thinking, perhaps, that it was so near the election that we could not have time to rally; but in that they were mistaken, for we met and confirmed the same nominations we first made, which resulted in our success. But better than all this, they (the Radicals) lost some of the best men in their party, to say nothing of having lost the election. The consistent men of their party have become disgusted at their disregard for their word, and of course will "go in and out before them" no longer.

The excuse rendered by some for falsifying their word was, that at the time we compromised, one of our party used some abusive language about theirs; but that is a poor cloak for such a course, because the language referred to was used *previous* to their pledging themselves to stand by the candidates who had just been nominated.

Some of the men who violated their word were men of whom we might have expected better.—Perhaps they think that their defeat is a sufficient atonement for falsifying their word. If they can find any consolation in the thought, I reckon they ought to be allowed to have it. It is really gratifying to all Conservatives to see the result of the "Yankee trick" that they tried to play off on us. Y.

Hominy Creek, N. C., Sept. 3, 1869.

For the News and Farmer.

"Reconstructed Macon."

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of the 20th ult. is an article headed as above, in which I am misrepresented in fact. First, I am spoken of as a "radical." Such I have never been, nor a member of any league, nor did I vote for the Constitution in April, 1868. It is true that my name was used by the radicals, for the office of County Commissioner, but without my consent, I sent some of their leaders word that if they came to me, all right, if not, I should not go to them; that I believed both radicals and conservatives to be extremists. It is also true that I took the office by appointment of Governor Holden, but I did so at the solicitation of Conservatives.

The Rosser ticket—$20—was granted under a misapprehension, and has since been rescinded upon a proper representation of facts, without cost to the county.

The old man—the $75 case—is only partly true. The old man was poor, was found in the road almost frozen, was taken to the house of one Cockerham, where he remained sixty-five days and died. For this the sum of $72.20 was allowed. This has been reduced to fifty-two ($52) dollars. Further, it was made to appear to the Board, on oath, that the allowance was not excessive, if sufficient; that his clothes were changed during his illness, and that after dying he was clad in clean garments and buried in a good plain coffin. The deceased was a harmless wanderer, without any family.

Mr. Editor, will you do me the justice to give this article an insertion in the *News*, and oblige yours respectfully,

JAMES BRYSON.

Cowee, Macon Co., N. C., Sept. 4, '69.

We insert the foregoing communication with pleasure. It is far from being our intention to do injustice to any one, no matter what may be his politics, and if in our zeal to arrest prodigality, and exhibit to the people how their money is frittered away, we should unwittingly tread upon the corns of honest meaning men, no one can possibly regret it more sincerely than ourself. The article to which our correspondent refers, was based upon information, as we expressly stated, received from another correspondent, and with the exception of repelling the charge of radicalism, the facts stated by our former correspondent are here substantiated and explained, instead of being denied or disproved. Knowing nothing, personally, as to the merits of the case, we have no opinion to advance.—ED. NEWS.

For the News and Farmer.

SPRING CREEK, Madison Co., N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—We desire to state to our friends and the public, through the columns of your interesting journal, that we were persuaded to join some time since a secret organization "so-called" the Union League, but which we will now call the Dead Leage. By the time that white frost shows itself it will be spent. It can never stand another winter, unless some old razor-back covers it up warmly and coddles it through till spring—and then it will die anyhow. We were induced to join this truly loil league through the persuasions and representations of the little hump-shouldered Andy Miller, who has since left the county for the county's good. The said Miller had his grave dug by some practical jokers hereabout, which gave him such a scare that he sold out as quickly as he could and departed for some favored locality where graves are never dug, and jokers are unknown. We are proud to say that we were born white men and raised white men, but in an evil hour were induced to enter and be sworn into the mixed up crowd that compose the League—a crowd of all intermediate shades of color from pure white to the purest, unadulterated ebony. From this day henceforward we repudiate all allegiance to any such crowd, league or party. We recant our errors, and consider ourselves absolved from the improper obligations we assumed. We intend hereafter to vote against the League, and all who uphold it. At the late Presidential election there were 122 votes given at this precinct, out of them 119 Conservative, though some of those that are coming out would not vote at the last election. There are two more on Spring Creek, and we think that they are getting very sick, for they vomit twice a day and purge once. We urge all good men in the League to come out of it quickly. Shrouding is scarce and costly, owing to the enormous loyal taxes, and we hate to see a naked man buried.

FRANCIS MOORE,
JASPER MOORE,
HOSEA ROUGH,
TATUM BUCKNER.

August 24th, 1869.

☞ We are indebted to our enterprising friends, Messrs Clayton, Ray & Burnett, for a package of their superior "May Queen" smoking tobacco. Though no "smokist" ourself, yet we can appreciate good tobacco when we see it, whether it be intended for burning or mastication. If we don't burn this ourself, we will probably find somebody no ways loathe to take the job off our hands. Messrs. C. R. & B. have received a very extensive assortment of pipes, segars and smoking tobacco, the two latter being of the most approved brand.

☞ Messrs. Clendenin & Hayes propose to commence the publication in Rutherfordton, about the 1st of November next, of the *Christian Union*, a religious newspaper, designed, among other things, to promote fellowship and co-operation among Christians of every denomination. One of its especial aims will be to expose and denounce corruption of every sort. If so, it will inevitably have its hands full of politics before it gets fairly started on the other tack—no help for it. The subscription price will be $1.50 per year.

Asheville Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY
EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEWS AND FARMER,
BY CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT.

Wheat, bus.	to 1 50	Tallow, lb.,	15
Rye, "	to 1 00	Beeswax, "	to 30
Corn, "	to 1 25	Molasses p,r gal.,	75
Meal, "	to 1 25	Dr'd Apples,	1 25
Oats, "	50	" Peaches,	2 00
Potatoes, bush. good,	50	Jeans (coun'y)	65 to 1 00
" sweet "		Cotton Yarn,	0 00a2 15
Flour, 100lbs	0 00 a 5 00	Feathers, new, lb.	50
Bacon, per lb	to 20	Leather, sole, "	40 to 50
Butter, " dull,	25	" upper, "	75
Lard, "	to 20	" harness, "	65
Chickens, each	15 to 20	Beef Hides, dry,	00 a 20
Eggs, per doz.	00 to 15	" " green,	00 a 10
Cheese, p'r lb,	20 to 30	Rags, cotton p'r lb	2 1-2
Flaxseed, p'r bush.	1 00	Honey,	00 to 15

FOR SALE.

THE well known "Horse Shoe Farm," on the French Broad River, eleven miles from Hendersonville. It is one of the best settled and most fertile farms in that region. On the place is a two story

BRICK BUILDING,

And extensive conveniences. Price low, and terms to suit any responsible purchaser. Apply to

L. D. TRENHOLM,
Flat Rock, N. C.

Sept. 10, 1869. 436 4t

M't Hermon Lodge, A.·. Y.·. M.·.

The Regular Monthly Meetings of this Lodge, are held at the Lodge Room, in Asheville, the first Thursday, on or before the full moon of every month, at 7 P. M., until further notice.

The meeting for the month of Sept., will be on the 16th.

Members of the Lodge will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the W.·. M.·.

J. M. ISRAEL, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 11, 1869. 406. 1y.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE TWO SMALL FARMS, near Asheville; also, several of the best building lots within the Incorporation, viz:

A Lot of about 4 Acres,

near the Female College, capable of division into several building lots.

—ALSO—

15 Lots, of one-half acre each.

in Camp Patton. All near enough to the Court House for residences for business men, or for persons wishing to send to the various Schools of the town.

For Terms, inquire of Col. J. M. ISRAEL, in Asheville, or of the undersigned at Spartanburg, S. C. A. W. CUMMINGS.

Sep. 3 485 tf

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Lot in Waynesville, on the corner of the Public Square, now occupied by Smathers and Son.

There is a good Store House (two stories) with Counting Room, Bed Room and Lumber Room, on the lower floor.

There is also a good one story Dwelling on the lot, with three Rooms, Smoke House, &c.

Said property will be sold at the Court House door in Waynesville, on the 28th day of September, 1869, (Tuesday of next Court,) on one and two years credit, note and approved security. W. L. LOVE.

Sept. 10, '69. 436 3t

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Major Turner until the 1st of October, 1869, for the erection of a CATHOLIC CHURCH in the Town of Asheville according to a plan and specifications to be seen at said office; to be of the best hard Brick, to rest upon a granite foundation; the woodwork to be of good heart Pine, or as much of it heart as may be agreed upon; the roof of good white pine shingles.

These proposals not to include the Spire, or the Pews, or the Altar.

J. J. O'CONNELL.

ept. 10th, 1869. 436 td

FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE in the town of Hendersonville, N. C. Four rooms on the lower floor, and two above stairs. Three fire-places. Portico in front and piazza in rear.

There is also a good Kitchen and Smoke House, and a first rate Well. Also Stables and Crib.

The Lot contains five-eighths of an acre, one-eighth over a full lot, lies well and is one of the most productive gardens in the village.

The above lot is on the corner of Main and Church Streets, south of and adjoining the lot of L. S. Gash, and now occupied by Mr. Fuller.

☞ Said property will be sold at the Court House door in Hendersonville, on Tuesday of Court, Oct. 26th, 1869, on a credit of one and two years, note and approved security.

OTIS P. MILLS.

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 10, '69. 436 td

VALUABLE
LAND FOR SALE.
500 ACRES

OF VALUABLE LAND, lying directly on the Buncombe Turnpike, between Asheville and Hendersonville, adjoining lands of Mrs. Minerva Patton, Mrs. Lane and others, distant about 15 miles from the former and 5 miles from the latter places, can be purchased upon very moderate terms. There are some

200 Acres of Bottom Land,

100 of which is cleared, and 50 under good fence. The remainder is good tillable upland and well timbered. There is a SMALL ORCHARD on the premises. All the bottom land is

EXCELLENT MEADOW LAND.

The finest opprtunity is here offered for investment. The land would graze several hundred head of cattle, and is sufficient, of itself, to justify the establishment of

A CHEESE FACTORY.

No buildings, but several excellent building sites.

The reason why this land can be bought upon such moderate terms is, that the proprietor is compelled to sell, in order to save a small homestead. Title unquestionable.

Apply to the undersigned, at Hendersonville, N. C. J. D. HYMAN.

Sep. 3. 435 4t

State of North Carolina.

SUPERIOR COURT—HAYWOOD COUNTY.

SPRING TERM 1869.

P. A. Calhoun, against Josephine L. Calhoun. } Divorce Complaint filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Josephine L. Calhoun, the defendant, is a non resident of this State and without jurisdiction of this Court; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville *News and Farmer*, for six weeks, commanding the said Josephine L. Calhoun to be and appear at the next term of Haywood Superior Court, to be held at the Court House in Waynesville on the 6th Monday after the 3d Monday in August, 1869, and answer to the complaint filed in this case. If the defendant fail to answer the complaint within the time prescribed by law the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, G. S. Ferguson, Clerk of said Court, at office in Waynesville, the 6th Monday after the 3d Monday in March, 1869.

G. S. FERGUSON, Clerk, S. C.

Sept 3. 435 6t

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken out License as an Auctioneer, for the County of Buncombe, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens in any part of the County. He will attend to all calls in his line upon reasonable terms.

Residence, at the Marcus Erwin place, one mile South of Court House.

Place of busines, at the Store of G. M. Roberts, on the Public Square. JOS. C. BAIRD.

Refers by permission to

Rob't B. Vance, G. M. Roberts, Clayton, Ray & Burnett. } Rankin, Son & Co., Patton & McDowell, Polk & Summey.

Sept. 3. 435 3m

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for the County of Haywood will offer for sale, at public auction, in the town of Waynesville, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September next, (the same being the first Tuesday of Haywood Court,) nine town lots in the town of Waynesville, of one-half acre each. Terms will be liberal, and made known at the sale. All persons desiring town property are invited to come forward and purchase.

W. C. BROWN, Clk. for Com.

Aug. 27, '69. 434 3t

Cushings & Bailey,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

462 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock in the City, of

School, Law,
Medical, Dental,
Classical and Miscellaneous Books.

General Bank and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.

Blank Books made to order, in any style of binding and ruling.

Aug. 27, '69. 434 6m*

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

I WILL proceed to sell, on the 1st Monday in October, 1869, at the Court House door in Murphy, the property of Bankrupts D. F. Ramseur and M. L. Brittain, consisting of a large number of

Notes, Accounts and Judgments.

Also, some valuable

Mountain Lands,

Situated in the Valley River Valley, adjoining lands of G. W. Swepson and others. Also

Certificates of Stock

In the Nantihala and Cheoah Turnpike Company; and other valuable Real Fstate.

TERMS CASH. Purchasers to pay for stamps and deeds. S. W. DAVIDSON,
Assignee.

Aug. 27, '69. 434 4t

W. P. HUGHES,

Photograph and Ambrotype
ARTIST,

Will Remain for a Few Days in the

Town of Asheville.

PERSONS WISHING GOOD

PICTURES

Will do well to call at once at Natt Atkinson's Law Office, in the rear of the Asheville News.

August 20, 1869. 433 tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will, at the regular September Term of the Board of Commissioners, make application to change the present line between Townships Nos. 1 and 2, so that Township No. 1 shall hereafter embrace the territory formerly included in its old boundary.

J. SHIPMAN,
A. B. JONES,
J. T. MORGAN,
J. R. STARNES,
P. J. ISRAEL,
JOHN S. RICE.

Asheville Female College.

THE SECOND INSTALLMENT of one-fourth of the Capital Stock of this Corporation was due on the 15th ult.

Subscribers of Stock will please call and pay, without further notice.

A. T. SUMMEY,
Sec'y and Treas'r

Sep. 3. 435 3t

Newton Male Academy.

THIS Old and well known Institution will be re-opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st Monday of Sept., 1869. The Principal has been, for years, a professional teacher; and, if encouraged, designs to build up a *permanent*, first rate High School at this point.

TERMS—Per Session of Twenty Weeks:

Primary English Department	$10 00
More advanced English Course	15 00
Same, with Mathematics	20 00
" " " and Latin or Greek.	25 00

Tuition fees payable *half in advance.*

Good boarding can be secured at reasonable rates in private families contiguous to the Academy. Apply to

S. M. BANKS. *Principal.*

Asheville, Aug 20, 1869. 433 1m

Davidson River Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE 13TH SEPTEMBER.

Terms—Per Session of Twenty Weeks:

Primary Department	$ 8 00
Intermediate Department	12 00
High School Department	20 00

Terms, one-half payable in advance. Balance payable at the end of first half session.

Excellent board at from $8 to $10 per month, near the Academy.

HENRY EWBANK,
Principal.

Aug. 20, 1869. 433 tf

State of North Carolina.

TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

Geo. W. Swepson, R. R. Swepson and R. Y. McAden, Plaintiffs, against McKewn Johnston, Def't } Complaint for specific performance of contract.

ORDER FOR SERVICE OF PUBLICATION.

IN the above action it appears from the affidavit on file—

I. That the Defendant, McKewn Johnston, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That the said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has property therein, in said County, and that there is a cause of action at the instance of the plaintiffs against the said defendant, founded upon the covenant of the defendant made to and with the said plaintiffs.—And it is ordered,

I. That service of summons be made, by publication in the "*Asheville News and Mountain Farmer*," once a week, for six successive weeks.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post Office by the said Plaintiffs, directed to the said Defendant at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to the said Plaintiffs, and that said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time for publication prescribed by this order.

Given at Brevard this 28th day of July, 1869.

GEO. C. NEILL, C. S. C.

Aug. 20, 1869. 433 6t

State of North Carolina.

SUPERIOR COURT—HAYWOOD COUNTY,

SPRING TERM 1869.

Rebecca M. State, against W. W. State. } Divorce Complaint filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that W. W. State, the defendant, of the above entitled action, is a non-resident of this State and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville *News and Farmer*, for six weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of Haywood Superior Court, to be held at the Court House in Waynsville on the 6th Monday after the 3d Monday in August, 1869, and answer the complaint filed in this case.—If the defendant fail to answer said complaint within the time prescribed by law the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, G. S. Ferguson, Clerk of said Court, at office in Waynsville, the 6th Monday after the 3d Monday in March, 1869.

G. S. FERGUSON, Clerk, S. C.

Sept 3. 435 6t

THE GREAT

RAILROAD SENSATION!

CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT,

Would call attention to their

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

TO ARRIVE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

Embracing

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

HATS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Ready Made Clothing,

AND NOTIONS.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Embracing Black and Greeen Teas, Extra "C" and Crushed Sugars, Laguyra Coffee, Soda, Rice, and almost anything else good to eat or to make good things with.

We pay the highest prices for all marketable produce

"COME AND SEE."

July 23. 429 tf

CARD.

LEICESTER CHAPMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Country Produce

AND

General Merchandize

LEICESTER, N. C.

July 9, 1869 426 tf

UP TO THE TIMES!

Alexander, Ray & Smith,

AT FRENCH BROAD,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a nice little lot of NEW AND PRETTY GOODS, and will soon have a large lot of nice

Tennessee Iron and Castings.

Aug. 6 431 tf

Beef Cattle,

WHEAT, Corn, Bacon, Flour, Meal, Wool, Feathers, Butter, Chickens, &c. all wanted at ALEXANDER, RAY & SMITH'S,

At the old French Broad Stand.

They have just received a choice lot of Iron and Castings from Tenn., and receive New Goods every month.

You will certainly find it to your interest to call and see them.

Aug. 20, '69. 433 tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Agent for the Holston Salt and Plaster Company, Saltville, Virginia, has now for sale at Leicester, N. C., 100 Sacks of Salt. L. CHAPMAN.

July 9, 1869 426 tf

MILLS RIVER
HIGH SCHOOL.

THE THIRD SESSION of this Institution will begin July 26th and end December 24, a margin of two weeks being allowed for losses of time.

REV. R. N. PRICE, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

REV. FRANK RICHARDSON, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.

REV. W. C. BOWMAN, Professor (elect) of Ancient Languages and English Literature.

————Teacher of Primary Department.

CHARGES:

FOR A SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

HALF IN ADVANCE.

Primary Department,	$ 7 50
Second Department,	12 50
Third Department,	15 00
Contingent Fee,	50

Board in private Families, $8 00 per month. Ministers and Minister's Children admitted at half price, as to tuition.

Books furnished in the neighborhood.

No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Persons are requested not to send in their Children until they shall have made satisfactory arrangement in reference to the charges of the past.

Encouraged by the attendance of NINETY PUPILS during the past session, we solicit and hope for an increased attendance during the coming term.

For particulars, address Rev. R. N. PRICE, Mills River, Henderson County, N. C., or

J. A. CORPENING, *Sec'y Board.*

June 1869. 425 6m

HILLSIDE SCHOOL,

Asheville, Buncombe County, N. C.

MRS. R. H. CHAPMAN hopes, with competent aids, to organize, on Monday, the 19th of April, 1869, a BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for

YOUNG LADIES,

in which will be taught the ordinary branches of an English education, Latin, French, Musick, Drawing, Painting, &c.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Payable, Half in Advance:

English Tuition of Pupils above 12 years of age,	$20 00
" " below " "	15 00
Musick, with use of Instrument,	22 50

Latin, French, Drawing, Oil, Antique and Oriental Painting, Wax-work and Hair work, at the customary prices.

Board, Washing, Fuel and Lights, per month, Fifteen Dollars. No extra charges or requirements.

Having taught in New Berne and in Wilmington, N. C., from 1845 until 1861, Mrs. Chapman refers to all who were the prominent inhabitants of those cities prior to 1861.

16th March 411 1y

RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

—o—

THE undersigned, having leased the old Buck Hotel, on Main st., Asheville, and thoroughly renovated it for the reception of regular or transient boarders, are now prepared to accommodate the public on terms as reasonable as are offered by any other establishment of the kind in this section.

The apartments will be found clean and comfortable, and the table supplied abundantly with whatever the season will afford.

Attached to the Hotel, a fine bar has been fitted up, and stocked with the finest foreign and domestic liquors, cigars, &c., that can be procured.

☞ A large wagon-yard, and a stable with accommodations for 40 Horses, are also connected with the establishment.

BIBB & McFARLAND,
Proprietors.

August 13, 1869. 432 4t

R. H. JARRETT,

CABINET MAKER,

AT

T. L. CLAYTON'S Foundry,

TWO MILES WEST OF ASHEVILLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the community generally, that he is prepared to make to order, Cabinet and Household Furniture of every description, such as

CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, TABLES, SETTEES, DESKS, ROCKERS, &c.

in the best possible manner, and at prices that will defy competition.

The public are invited to call at G. M. Roberts' Store in Asheville, and examine my style of workmanship for themselves.

All orders left at Mr. Roberts' Store will be punctually attended to.

☞ Walnut and Cherry Lumber taken in exchange for Furniture.

R. H. JARRETT.

May 13. 419 tf

SELLING OFF AT COST

AT

McDOWELL & SPEARS

HAVE just received and will continue to receive new Goods of every style and kinds, consisting of

DRY GOODS

of the latest Patterns and fashions. HATS AND CAPS for Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES

of all styles, prices and character. A FINE LOT OF

HARDWARE

SUITABLE FOR THIS MARKET.

GROCERIES OF EVERY KIND.

They are determined not to be excelled in quality of Goods or Cheapness in price.

Call and examine for yourselves at the old stand in the Cape Fear Bank Building.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE

FEMALE COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Fall Term of this old and popular Institution opens on THURSDAY, 5th OF AUGUST, with competent and skilful Teachers in all the Departments.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Tuition From	$12 to $20 00
Fee for Incidental expenses	3 00
Board Including Washing and Lights	75 00
Music and use of Instrument	22 50
Languages, Ancient and Modern, each	8 00

Charges for Painting, Drawing, &c., moderate.

Each Pupil furnishes her Towels, Toilet soap, and one pair of Sheets and Pillow Cases.

For further information send for Catalogue.

JAS. S. KENNEDY, President.

DR. S. S. GRANT

DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

April 22. 416 tf

S. HAMMERSHLAG. C. H. FELDSTEIN

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND

SEASONABLE GOODS

AT THE STORE OF

Hammershlag & Co.

THE subscribers respectfully announce that they have just received a fine and extensive stock of New Goods, selected by one of the firm in person, especially with a view to the wants of the people in this section, and which they offer to their customers at unprecedented low prices.

This Stock comprises a full assortment of

D Y GOODS.

Best Madder Colored Prints 16⅔ cts per yd.
Cotton Delaines.....20c per yard.
Other fabrics cheap in proportion.

LADIES' HATS,

of the latest styles. LADIES' GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHOES &c. &c. to suit all tastes.

READY MADE CLOTHING

Selected with care, and of the most approved fashions. A fine and varied assortment of

HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

GROCERIES.

A full and fresh stock, which we sell as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Country Produce Taken,

in exchange Goods at Cash prices.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

One of the firm, C. H. Feldstein, will manage our business in Asheville, and always be on hand to attend to the wants of our friends.

HAMMERSHLAG & O.

June 3d 422 tf.

LANDS! LANDS! LANDS!

KEESE & McCULLY,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN HEAL ESTATE.

WILL ATTEND TO THE BUYING AND SELLING OF

SOUTHERN LANDS.

Keep Constantly on hand Plats and Descriptions of Lands for Sale.

PARTIES desiring to purchase in the South, and those who desire to sell their property will find it to their interest to consult with us. We have correspondence in New York, Boston, Hartford, Conn., Baltimore and other Northern Cities.

Those who wish to sell their lands will please send us a full description and plat and deeds of the same.

Parties wishing to purchase, either North or South, will do well to correspond with us.

Any information cheerfully given. No charge is made unless sales are effected. References given on our card.

KEESE & McCULLY,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
Anderson C. H., South Carolina.

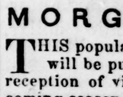
April 8 414 3m

C. COWAN,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

In Room No. 1, Over J. M. Alexander's tore,



WISHES to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a small Stock of New WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY, which he offers for Sale at low prices. All Watches and Clocks regulated, put in good order before leaving his shop, and warranted.

Repairing of Watches and Jewellery being his main business, all such work will be done satisfactorily, and at reasonable charges.

Particular Notice.

All articles left with me for repairs, which are not paid for and taken away within six months afterwards, will be sold at private sale for the cost of repairs, if nothing more.

C. COWAN.

April 29. 417 tf

D. C. McGREGOR'S

Carriage and Wagon Factory,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Shop on the South End of Main St.

THE proprietor in returning his sincere acknowledgments to his numerous friends and acquaintances for the liberal custom he has enjoyed for the past ten years, would take occasion to solicit a continuance of the same.

To new customers he would say that he is prepared to execute all orders for *Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Carts, Wheel-barrows,* with promptness, and in the most workmanlike manner.

Second Hand

SPRING WAGONS, CARRIAGES and BUGGIES constantly for sale at low and accommodating prices.

Particular attention given to repairing, painting and trimming.

☞ Lumber, Spoke Timber, or Country Produce taken in exchange at market prices.

D. C. McGREGOR.

May 6. 418 tf

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS popular and fashionable Summer resort will be put in thorough condition for the reception of visitors and travelers during the coming season. The reputation of this House as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL will be maintained, and if satisfaction is not given no charge will be made.

The travelling public will find *clean beds, comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants, a fine Bar, and a* FREE OMNIBUS.

Bynum and Co's Livery Stables are attached to the hotel.

The Asheville Stage arrives and departs from this Hotel and has its office in the house.

May 20 420 6m.

Alexander Ray & Smith.

AT the old FRENCH BROAD stand, are still adding to their presen Stock by new arrivals.

They are doing a fine business and their terms and Stock are such as will soon bring to them the old custom of the stand.

May 19 419 tf.

N. W. WOODFIN. C. M. MCLOUD.

WOODFIN & McLOUD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

Will practice together in the counties of Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, McDowell, Henderson, Transylvania and Haywood.

OFFICE, Asheville, N. C., at the Law Office of N. W. WOODFIN, where one of the firm can always be found, unless absent at one of the above Courts.

Feb. 25. 408 1y

MOONLIGHT.

I.

Your white face on my silent floor, its silver light
is throwing;
How long since that first summer eve, I knelt
before its gleaming.
With a story in my foolish eyes, you smiled at
in your knowing.
As I crept with folded hands to GOD, and could
not pray, for dreaming!
There was a jewel in the light, it smiled in both
our faces,
But yours that night was paler, love, and now
my own is whitest;
The very earth laughed up at us, the stars with-
in their places,
Of all the days of my young life, *that* day had
been the brightest!

II.

Do you remember, foolish moon, I held my hands
out, smiling.
And watched you kiss the jewel, till it woke be-
neath your splendor?
And still you mark the same old paths, and shine
in your beguiling,—
Mayhap, to-night, you shine in eyes with
love's new dream grown tender!
For all the shadows, as of old, stand solemnly
and straightly,
The old church turret and the boughs of elms
that sigh and shiver.
And in your silver solitude, you look down, calm
and stately,
Nor blush, to see your false white face, within
the same old river!

III.

And yet, O lady of the night, what vows you
knew, and heeded!
I wonder if, far up in heaven, you trembled
to their sweetness?
They filled the hunger of a soul, their tenderness
that needed,
They seemed to widen earth and heaven, by
love's divine completeness!
These hands! I held them empty out, within the
moonlight's glory,
And love, and life, they filled them both, with
crowning, heavenly duty,
And then I heeded but the joy within my young
life's story,
And dreamt that evermore your light, would
mean but peace and beauty!

IV.

And now, to-night I see you there, my lady
pale and saintly,
And in your light the same old shades of
church, and elm, and river,
And still I hold my hands to thee, and sob, un-
heard, and faintly,
While throbs the blossom-crowned earth, with
pæans to the Giver!
O calm, cold moon! O calm, cold stars! so cruel
in your shining!
I yet might sob my life away, and no glad
sign be given;
No promise of the future comes, to meet my
heart's divining!
There's *no one* left me now but GOD, and *He* is
up in heaven!

V.

And is it thus, the song is done,—the veil is
drawn forever?
The promise of the years is lost, the false vows
idly broken?
And must I look into thy face, O silver moon,
and *never*
Renew the glory of thy kiss, the splendor of
thy token?
Yet life *will* yield its grain at last, and death
must yield its guerdon;
Its more than recompensing good, its jubilant
transition.
And heart and hand will learn to lose the aching
and the burden,
When heaven has crowned the victory, and
yielded its fruition!

Go not in the way of temptation lest it ensnare thee.

Knowledge is modest, cautious and pure: ignorance hurtful, conceited and sure.

'I know every rock on this coast,' said an Irish pilot; and that moment the ship struck, when he exclaimed:—'And that's one of them.'

When a man is seen walking with a lady in the day time with his hat cocked on one side, and smoking a cigar, it is certain he is no gentleman.

Mark Twain says the difference between an American wilderness and an African wilderness is, that in one you are continually surrounded by black bears; in the other by bare blacks.

A boy who heard the quotation, 'A little learning is a dangerous thing,' wished to stop school because he was afraid he should not live long enough to get past the dangerous point.

'Man,' says the anatomist, 'changes entirely every seven years.' 'Therefore,' says Jones, 'my tailor should not ask me for the bill which I contracted in 1862. I am not the same person; hence, I owe him nothing.'

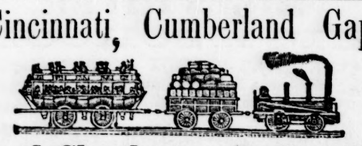
A theoretically benevolent man, on being asked to lend him a dollar, answered briskly, "With pleasure;" but suddenly added, "Dear me, how unfortunate! I've only one lending dollar, and that is out."

An aristocratic lady of Lennox, after anxious inquiry as to what would remove some paint spots from her window-glass, was told that 'elbow-grease' was the best thing known. Whereupon she naively exclaimed: 'Oh, I'm so glad to have found out. I wonder if they keep it at Lee's?'

An inebriated individual fell down a flight of stairs in Bellows Falls, Vt., the other night, and a passer-by fearing him seriously injured, ran to pick him up. But the man majestically staggered to his feet, and in response to the proffered aid, roared out: 'Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan' no slobberin' round me. I allers come down stairs that way.'

THE REASON WHY.—Somebody slyly reminded General Beauregard of the fact that his head used to be perfectly gray during the war, whereas now it is raven black. General Beauregard responded: "When I was in command of an army I used to dye my hair white to impress my soldiers with a proper respect for my age and position. But after the war closed, and the necessity passed away, I allowed it to return *to its natural color.*" —*Lynchburg Rep.*

Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap



And Charleston Railroad.

OPENED to Wolf Creek, 40 miles from Morristown and 8 miles from Warm Springs, North Carolina, on the 2d, inst.:

The Shortest, Cheapest and best "Route" from Western North Carolina to the Eastern and Western Cities.

Runs in close connection with the great "Air Line" from Norfolk to Memphis.

Connects at "Terminus" of Road, with 1st class "Stage Line" for Asheville and Morganton, N. C., and Greenville, S. C.

"Through Freight" from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to Wolf Creek, upon the most liberal terms.

"Wagon Road" from "Terminus" of Road to Asheville, mainly a 1st class "Turnpike."

Passengers make close connections, both at Wolf Creek and Morristown.

The patronage of the "Mountain Counties" solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Farmers will find a good market at Wolf Creek, for all their productions and can procure their supplies of Staple Commodities, upon terms that must give satisfaction.

Trains run Tri-Weekly on Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's, as follows:

Leave Wolf Creek,	6.30 A. M.
Arrive at Morristown,	9.50 A. M.
Leave Morristown,	1.45 P. M.
Arrive at Wolf Creek,	5.05 P. M.

R. C. McCALLA, Supt.
Nov. 10, 1868. 398 tf

Spartanburg and Union R. R.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after 2d November, 1868, the passenger trains will leave Spartanburg Court House, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 A. M., and arrive at Alston at 1 20 P. M., connecting with the Greenville down train, and trains for Charlotte and Charleston.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the up passenger trains connecting with the Greenville up trains, will leave Alston at 9 A. M., and arrive at Spartanburg Court House at 3.20 P. M., as per following schedule.

	Down Train. Miles.	Arrive.	Leave.	Up Train Arrive.	Leave.
SPARTANBURG,	00	00.00	7.00	3.20	00.00
Pacolett,	10	7.45	7.48	2.32	2.35
Jonesville,	19	8.25	8.30	1.50	1.55
Unionville,	28	9.15	9.40	12.40	1.05
Santuc,	37	10.16	10.21	12.03	12.08
Shelton,	48	11.10	11.12	11.06	11.08
Lylesford	52	11 36	11.38	10.39	10.42
Strother,	56	12.02	12.05	10.12	10.15
Alston,	68	1.20	00.00	00.00	9.00

THOS. B. JETER, President.
Unionville, S. C., Feb. 4, '69. 405 tf

Change of Schedule on G. C. R. R.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Passenger Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with the Night Train on South Carolina and Charlotte and South Carolina Railroads, as follows:

Leave Columbia at	7.00 a. m.
" Alston at	8.40 "
" Newberry at	10.10 "
Arrive at Abbeville at	3.00 p. m.
" at Anderson at	4.20 "
" at Greenville at	5.00 "
Leave Greenville at	5.45 a. m.
" Anderson at	6.25 "
" Abbeville at	8.00 "
Newberry at	12.35 p. m.
" Alston at	2.15 "
Arrive at Columbia at	3.45 "

Trains on the Blue Ridge Railroad will also run daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Anderson at	4.30 p. m.
" Pendleton at	5.30 "
Arrive at Walhalla at	7.30 "
Leave Walhalla at	3.30 a. m.
" Pendleton at	5.30 "
Arrive at Anderson at	6.20 "

The train will return from Belton to Anderson on Monday and Friday mornings.

JAMES O. MEREDITH,
General Superintendent.
Feb. 4. 405

PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS.

TRY

THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

STOMACH AND LIVER.

THEY ARE RECOMMENDED BY THE

MEDICAL FACULTY.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Manufactured by C. F. PANKNIN,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.
Feb 25, 1869. 408 1y

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

ASHEVILLE COUNCIL, No. 4, Friends of Temperance, holds its meetings in Temperance Hall, every Tuesday evening.

Members of the Council, and transient brethren cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Council.

ROBT. B. VANCE, *Pres't.*
J. S. ADAMS, *Sec'y.*
July 23, 1868. 378 tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Drs. HARDY & SUMMEY

CONTINUE to practice Medicine and Surgery, and will give prompt attention to all cases entrusted to them. Their office is still in the building next to the Cape Fear Bank building.

Dr. HARDY will always be found, when not on professional business, at the Eagle Hotel.

Dr. SUMMEY will be found at his residence, when not on professional business.

A SPECIAL CALL.

ALL persons indebted to us are requested to make payment. Corn, Flour, Meat, or any other produce, necessary for the sustenance of man and beast, will be gladly accepted in liquidation of all indebtedness.

J. G. HARDY, D. F. SUMMEY.
Dec. 3. 397 tf

Support Your Own Papers!

—o—

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

ASHEVILLE NEWS AND FARMER,

—o—

A LIVE NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture,

General News,

Domestic Economy,

AND

General Literature

—o—

THE BEST INTERESTS OF

Western North Carolina

WILL BE

DEFENDED.

HER

RAILROADS

AND HER

MECHANICS

HER

COMMERCIAL

And all other Interests

WILL BE

ADVOCATED.

—o—

THE ELECTION IS OVER.

NOW LET US

GO TO WORK,

AND

MAKE OUR MOUNTAINS

"Blossom as the Rose."

EAGLE HOTEL.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WM. P. BLAIR, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE has been long, well and favorably known to the travelling public.

The undersigned, on reopening the Hotel, desires only to assure the public that every attention necessary to the comfort of its patrons, in his power, will be cheerfully rendered.

WM. P. BLAIR.
Asheville, April 11, 1867. tf

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING.

THE undersigned having removed his Saddle and Harness Shop from the old Stand to the Corner of Main and Haywood Streets, is now prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the shortest notice, and executed in the best style of workmanship.

Having received an extensive Stock of the very best Materials, he feels confident he can execute any work required satisfactorily to all who may favor him with their patronage.

All Wok Warranted.

W. M. FARRISS.
June 11, 1868. 372 tf

J. D. HYMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to his hands.

OFFICE, HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.
August 20, 1868. 382 tf

A. T. & T. F. DAVIDSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILL give prompt attention to all Professional business in Western North Carolina.

OFFICE AT
FRANKLIN, N. C., and ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Jan. 30. 356 tf

BATESVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

HAVING received the Agency for the sale of Cloths and Yarns made by this Company, we are ready to supply dealers at Factory pricee.

DAVID & STRADLEY,
Wholesale Grocers, and
Commission Merchants,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
Nov. 7. 345 tf

J. W. SCHARTLE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CUTTING

Done promptly and accurately, and all pieces marked, so that the maker can insure

GOOD FITS.

All work warranted to be of the neatest and most fashionable style.

Prices for cutting, the same as before the war.

Asheville, Oct. 17. 342 tf.

Insure Your Life in the Brooklyn Life Insurance COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, ... $1,000,000.

Insures Policies of all Kinds, Life and Endowment.

Dividends declared and paid annually *in Cash.*

No restriction upon travel on the face of the Globe.

Part of the premium loaned, and no loan or premium note is a lien or claim on the Policy in case of death after second year. All Policies

Positively Non-Forfeitable.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, *President.*
WILLIAM M. COLE, *Secretary.*
ROBT. B. VANCE, Asheville, N. C., Agent, for Western North Carolina.
July 2, 1868. 375 tf

North arolin a Land Company.

Incorporated by Special Act of General Assembly

FOR THE LOCATION OF

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN SETTLER,

FOR THE SALE OF

IMPROVED FARMS, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS, HOUSES, MINES, WATER POWERS, &C.

Also, otton, Tobacco and Naval Stores, On consignment, and advances made on same. Improved Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, Machinery, &c.

AND

NEGOTIATE LOANS

ON

Mortgage or other Securities.

Those having Lands or Farms for sale, will find it to their advantage to communicate with this Company.

☞No charge made unless a sale is effected, and then only 5 per cent., to be paid when sale is perfected.

OFFICERS:

GEO. LITTLE, *Pres't.* R. W. BEST, *Sec. & Treas.*

AGENTS AND DIRECTORS AT RALEIGH:

Hon. R. W. Best, Col. Geo. Little,
Geo. W. Swepson, R. Kingsland.

AGENTS AND DIRECTORS IN N. YORK & BOSTON:

A. J. Blecker, Son & Co.
Raleigh, N. C.
March 11. 410 3m

YARBROUGH HOUSE, Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Proprietor, in returning his sincere thanks to the Travelling public for the libera patronage extended to him during his connection with this Hotel. takes occasion to assure them that no effort or expense will be spared to retain the present reputation of the Hotel as one of the very best in the South.

He is continually making improvements, and has now a BATH ROOM and BARBER SHOP connected with the Hotel.

He hopes to have the pleasure of welcoming to the YARBROUGH HOUSE his old Customers and many new friends.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.
August 20, 1868. 382 1y

MARCUS ERWIN. M. E. CARTER.

ERWIN & CARTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice together in the Counties comprising the Eleventh and Twelfth Judicial Districts.

April 15. 415 3m

What is this? absorbs me, quite
Improves my spirit, quickens sight,
Oh, tell me! tis the "QUEEN'S DELIGHT."

FOR THE BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!!

OF all the medicines known to the world, none have been attended with such marked appreciation by the profession and the people, on account of its extraordinary cures as

"Heinitsh's Queen's Delight."

Now is the time above all others to renovate the system, Invigorate the organs and cleanse out those perilous spots, pimples, corrupt sores, which pollute the life of the blood, and render your body a loathsome thing. They are the precursors of a diseased blood, and will assume a much more formidable shape, if allowed to go on unchecked. The QUEEN'S DELIGHT, the only real blood purifier that has ever been invented, as thousands will to-day attest, is offered to the afflicted as a positive remedy for all diseases flowing from a vitiated condition of the system.

THE LIFE OF THE FLESH IS PURE BLOOD. Upon this theory alone the inventor of the Queen's Delight establishes the great hygienic law, WITHOUT PURE BLOOD NO FLESH IS FREE FROM DISEASE. The Pale and Shrunken Forms, Yellow Faces, Weak Stomachs, Diseased Livers, Crippled Rheumatics, Nervous Hypochondriacs, Dyspeptic Victims of Headache, so common in this country, is owing entirely to the humors of the blood. Very many other diseases may be traced to bad blood, Scrofula or King's Evil, Erysipelas, Exantheme or Elevure, a rash or eruption on females; Blotches, Tetter, Goitre or Swelled Neck, Syphilis or Syphilitic Sores, Strumous Ulcers, &c — These cannot be cured without purifying the blood. Now as to the remedy. There is no other blood purifier that will accomplish such positive and extraordinary cures as Heinitsh's Queen's Delight. You may take a barrel of extract Sarsaparilla, and still you will not be cured; and, as a proof of it, look around and you will observe the country, throughout its length and breadth, is flooded with compound Sarsaparillas, extracts and syrups, claiming to be blood purifiers, and yet we see to-day more evidence of impurity of the blood than ever.—Why is this? Simply because these extracts and Sarsaparillas are worthless medicines.

The Queen's Delight is a new compound, and is now the great blood medicine; sanctioned by the profession, patronized by the highest dignitaries of the land, endorsed by everybody.

In the brief period of twelve months, over 3,000 cases have been treated so successfully as to entitle it to be the wonder of the age.

For debility, prostration, nervousness, mental depression, impaired digestion, loss of appetite, restlessness, want of vital force Low, spirits; it is more invigorating and strengthening than all the compounds of bark or bitters. As a liver invigorator, it is of inestimable value. As a stimulant it is safer and surer than all the rum and whiskey tonics of the day, and if you value your life and health a pin's fee, avoid these quickening stimulants to the grave and use the Queen's Delight. Ask for Heinitsh's Queen's Delight. This is not the Extract of Stellingia or Queen's Delight, nor is it a compound Syrup of Queen's Delight, or Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight, but simply Heinitsh's Queen's Delight is the trade mark. Ask for this if you want to be cured, and see that the name of E. H. Heinitsh is on the wrapper.

Prepared only by E. H. Heinitsh. Wholesale agents. FISHER & HEINITSH,
Columbia, S. C
And for sale by E. J. ASTON,
Asheville, N. C.
July 2. 375 tf

Western North Carolina LAND AGENCY.

I HAVE received lately, a large number of letters from persons who wish to purchase Lands in this section, but am unable to give positive answers to them. I have therefore concluded to open an office, in the town of Asheville for the

Purchase and Sale of Lands in Western North arolina.

Persons having lands, Town Lots, or other Real Estate for Sale, will have great advantages for bringing their lands into notice, through this Agency, among those who *really wish to purchase.*

All who desire to sell, will please call at the office of the *News and Farmer*, where blank descriptions of Lands are ready for them to fill, and terms of Agency defined.

In order to facilitate the sale of Lands, I shall issue Monthly the "Land Register," in which a full description of Lands placed in my hands for sale will be given, and the "Register" sent to all parts of the South, and particularly to those who write to us for information, free of charge.

There are a large number of persons now living in those portions of the South where the negro element is in the ascendency, who are desirous of removing to this section. They know nothing of the Lands for sale, but would undoubtedly settle among us, if they could obtain proper information.

No charge will be made for Advertising or other expenses, until sales are made, when a per centage on sales will be charged.

R. M. STOKES.
October 22. 391 tf

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.

1500 Acres---All Under Fence.

500 *Acres l eared, and well set in Orchard Grass, Timothy and lover.*

SPRINGS IN ABUNDANCE.

Branches Running in Every Direction.

One-half, or more, of the uncleared land is rich Cove land.

Five good Cabins on the place. This Farm is one of the best in the country for Sheep Raising, Grazing and Dairy purposes. Payments made easy. Apply to

R. M. STOKES,
Western N. C. Land Agency,
Asheville, N. C.

☞I have also a number of other excellent Farms for sale, ranging from 100 to 2500 acres in size, and from $1 to $10 per acre.

R. M. STOKES, *Agent.*

[NO. 1.]

FINE GRASS AND FRUIT LANDS IN MADISON COUNTY.

2,500 *Acres, more or less, in Madison o unty, N. .*

We are authori ed to sell the bove number of acres of the finest Mountain Lands, situated in Madison County, within 3 miles of the French Broad Branch of the Western North Carolina R. R., which is now being located, and is expected to be put under contract for building in 3 months.

It has a number of small streams running through it, and the land is peculiarly adapted to all kinds of grasses, which makes this tract one of the best for STOCK Raising. The Timber on it is mostly Hickory, Lynn, Chestnut, Poplar, Black and White Oak.

The land will produce the finest Apples, all the Root Crops, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Wheat and Corn.

For information address R. M. Stokes, Western N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

Price of the above land $1 per acre.

January, 1869.

E. J. ASTON, REAL ESTATE AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dec. 3. 397 tf

[NO. 2.]

A Fine Buncombe Farm

100 *Acres of good Land for a General Farm.*

This land is situated in Buncombe County, N. C., on the McDowell Road, 3 miles from the Hickory Nut Road.

30 ACRES are under fence. 40 Acres are cleared. 60 Acres are in Woodland, consisting of Hickory, Oak, Chestnut, and Pine Timber.

Clover and other grasses will grow luxuriantly upon it. Wheat, Corn, Rye, Potatoes, Cabbages and every other kind of vegetables can be grown luxuriantly upon it.

APPLES, Pears, Cherries and Plums can be raised in perfection. There is now a small orchard started on it, with 25 of the choicest Apple Trees and a number of Peach Trees.

A good school within half a mile of the land.

Methodist and Baptist Churches, from 3 to 4½ miles.

WATER. The water courses run so admirably through it that water can be secured to each field.

IMPROVEMENTS. A comfortable Log House, with two rooms, Smoke House, Barn, Stable and Corn Crib. All the out houses are Log buildings, but comfortable.

Address R. M. Stokes, W. N. C. Land Ageney, Asheville, N. C It can be bought at low figures.

January, 1869.

[NO. 4.]

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE TOWN OF ASHEVILLE.

I offer for sale an elegant Residence in the town of Asheville, Buncombe County, N. C.—This residence is so situated as to command almost an entire view of the town and of the surrounding mountain district, with grand scenery.

The house is built of brick, of the cottage gothic style,—containing, in basement, two rooms, with an entry; stairs leading to 2nd story, where there are two elegant rooms and three in the upper story. Six fire-places in the house. In the yard there is a neat office, suitable for study or library, a smoke house, servants' house, stables, etc. There are two beautiful groves of forest trees in the front yard.—Also attached, an excellent young orchard of Peach trees. The lot contains about fifteen acres, a portion of which is well set in grass.

Apply to R. M. Stokes' W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 5.]

2,530 ARES OF LAND!

IN MADISON COUNTY, N. C.

We are authorized to sell the above number of acres of the finest Mountain lands, situated in Madison county, 12 miles from Marshall, (the county-seat,) 20 from the Greenville, Tenn., R.R. Depot, and 4 from the French Broad River, down which runs the F. B. Railroad, (uncompleted.) Big Laurel and a number of creeks and branches pass through the land; and though it has never been tested, there is supposed to be Copper in abundance on it. One-half of the mineral interest will be reserved in the title to the purchaser.

The property is beautifully situated for Stock-raising, having an abundance of the best range and water in Western N. Carolina, with sufficient meadow to winter any amount of stock.

About 50 acres are cleared, and all the remainder timbered with all the best varieties of wood. The soil is adapted to the growth of all cereals, particularly Wheat and Grasses,—the latter spontaneously.

The improvements consist of only a few small cabins.

This property will be sub-divided to suit purchasers. Separate surveys and plats, made by county surveyors, may be seen at R. M. Stokes' Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 6.]

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD AND CHEAP FARM IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C.

200 ACRES, 3 miles from Asheville, and two miles from the W. N. C. R. R., which is now being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

IMPROVEMENTS. A comfortable Log Cabin, with 4 rooms, Smoke and Spring Houses, two Stables, Barn, Chicken House, and a Tenant House.

The land is well watered, having two good Branches running through it and a bold Spring of the finest water near the dwelling.

THE GRASSES.—The land is admirably adapted to Clover and other Grasses, making it valuable for a Stock Farm. Corn, Wheat, Oats and almost every variety of vegetables grow luxuriantly on it.

There are 8 or 10 acres of fine Meadow Land in this tract; 40 acres are under cultivation, over 100 acres in fine Oak, Hickory and Pine woodland. As the Railroad will soon be put under contract this woodland will be very profitable.—There are also many lots of Branch Bottoms on it. Churches from 1 to 2 miles distant.

Indications of Mineral are very marked on many parts of the land.

There is a small ORCHARD, of Fifty Summer and Fall Apple Trees, and about 30 Peach Trees.

This land can be bought cheap, if applied for soon. Address, R. M. Stokes' W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 7.]

FINE LANDS AT THE FOOT OF PAINT MOUNTAIN FOR SALE.

2,000 to 2,600 Acres of Excellent land suitable for a fine Stock Farm, about ten miles from the celebrated Warm Springs, in Madison County, N. C., and 15 miles from Greenville, Tenn.

About 100 Acres in cultivation, which produces fine Wheat, Oats, &c. Several hundred acres of excellent Farming Land, in the woods, the remainder in fine Mountain land that will make first class pasture.

There is a good dwelling on this place.

Large quantities of IRON ORE, that must become valuable in a short time. It will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to R. M. Stokes, Land Agent, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 8.]

VALUABLE RESIDENCE IN THE TOWN OF ASHEVILLE, FOR SALE.

The house contains nine upright rooms, with 3 cellar rooms. The Lot contains 3½ Acres of Land. On the premises is a Spring of Fine Water, a Blacksmith's Shop, and other outbuildings. The Blacksmith Shop may be excluded in the sale, if desired by the purchaser. This property will be sold cheap, and possession given at once. For further particulars apply to R. M. Stokes, W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 9.]

FINE LANDS IN MACON COUNTY, N. C.

400 ACRES of the finest quality of Lands for Dairy purposes, near Franklin, in Macon County, N. C.

This tract is directly on a Turnpike road, and within a few miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, which, it is now determined to finish. This tract is perfectly level, with good water-power on it, and could be made a most valuale place.

This land can be purchased at $2.25 an acre, *cash.* The wood on it is worth double the money, for making potash. Address, R. M. Stokes' W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

RAGS! RAGS!

WE will pay a fair price in Cash for clean white Rags. Or we will take Rags in pay or subscription to the *News and Farmer.*

R. M. STOKES.